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No. 1723

Annual Report on the Social and Economic  
Progress of the People of

**BASUTOLAND, 1934**

(For Reports for 1932 and 1933 see Nos. 1628 and 1666  
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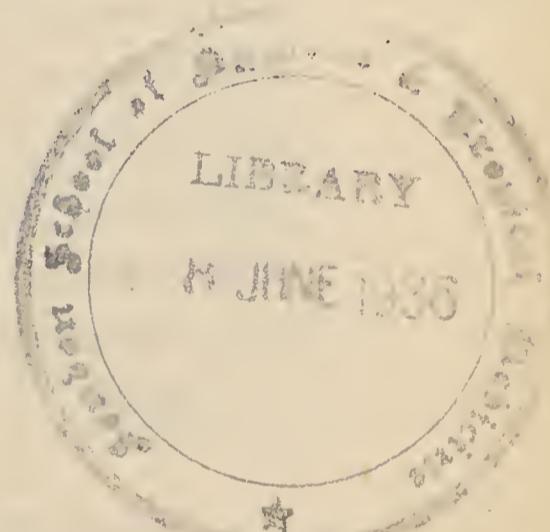
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# ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF BASUTOLAND FOR THE YEAR 1934

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## CONTENTS.

CHAPTER.								PAGE
I. GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
II. GOVERNMENT	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
III. POPULATION	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
IV. HEALTH	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
V. HOUSING	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
VI. PRODUCTION	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
VII. COMMERCE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
VIII. WAGES AND COST OF LIVING	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
IX. EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
X. COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
XI. BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
XII. PUBLIC WORKS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
XIII. JUSTICE AND POLICE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
XIV. LEGISLATION	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
XV. PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
XVI. LABOUR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
APPENDIX: BIBLIOGRAPHY.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33

## MAP.

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### I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

Basutoland, which is a native Territory in South Africa, is bounded on the west by the Orange Free State, on the north by the Orange Free State and Natal, on the east by Natal and East Griqualand, and on the south by the Cape Province. Its area is 11,716 square miles. It lies between  $28^{\circ} 35'$  and  $30^{\circ} 40'$  South latitude and between  $27^{\circ}$  and  $29^{\circ} 30'$  East longitude.

The altitude varies from 5,000 ft. to 11,000 ft. above sea-level, and the climate is, on the whole, healthy. The Maluti Mountains, which occupy most of the territory to the east, were in former years reserved for grazing purposes but, owing to the pressure in the lowlands where the bulk of the population is concentrated, this more or less inaccessible area is gradually becoming comparatively thickly populated. One result of this occupation of the mountain

area is the disappearance of big game, such as eland and hartebeest, which used to abound some 30 years ago, and the gradual elimination of the smaller buck and wild fowl.

The climate is good for Europeans and natives alike. The high altitude and pure atmosphere prove most invigorating. *Phthisis pulmonalis* is little known except among Europeans who have come to the country on account of this disease, and if they come in the early stages of the disease they improve at once. Persons suffering from malarial fever or its results are benefited greatly by a short residence in Basutoland.

The mean temperature of the air over the surface of the territory during the year 1934 was 56.66° F., and was 0.73° F. below the normal. The warmest month was January, with a mean of 64.03° F., and the coldest, July, with 44.47° F., thus giving a range in mean temperature for the year of 19.56° F.

The rainfall recorded for the year at Mafeteng observatory was 31.69 inches as against 24.07 in 1933, and 23.16 inches in 1932. The following amounts were registered elsewhere in the territory: Qacha's Nek, 41.28; Teyateyaneng, 43.83; Leribe, 49.33; Butha Buthe, 52.19 and Maseru, 44.07.

The Basuto as a nation did not come into prominence until 1818 when Moshesh, a minor chief of the Bakwena tribe in North Basutoland, gathered together the remnants of the various clans that had been scattered by the raids of the Zulu and Matebele.

The new nation went through many vicissitudes of fortune, first with the emigrant Boers of the Great Trek, and then with the British under General Cathcart in 1852. From 1856 until 1868 there were a series of wars with the Orange Free State burghers, and, being hard pressed and having lost a large portion of his country (now known as the "Conquered Territory"), Moshesh sought the protection of the British Government. This was granted and carried into effect by Sir Philip Wodehouse, the Governor of the Cape, by a Proclamation dated 12th March, 1868.

It is interesting to note that, although Moshesh asked for British protection, the Basuto were received as British subjects and not as protected subjects by the Proclamation of 1868, part of which read:—

"Now therefore, I do hereby proclaim and declare that from and after publication hereof the said tribe of Basuto shall be taken to be British subjects, and the territory of the said tribe shall be taken to be British territory."

The country remained in a very unsettled condition until it was annexed to the Cape Colony by an Act of the Cape Legislature, No. 12 of 1871. The Act expressly declared that the territory was not to be subject to the general law of the Colony, and gave the Governor power to legislate for it by proclamation and to extend to it by proclamation any Cape Act not otherwise in force therein.

The people never took kindly to the Cape Colonial rule, and after various disturbances the Government of the Cape, in 1880, extended to Basutoland the provisions of the Cape Peace Preservation Act of 1878, which included a clause for the general disarmament of the Basuto. They refused to accept the terms and, after a war lasting nearly a year, an agreement was arrived at under which the Act was repealed and certain fines paid by the tribe.

Although outwardly peace was restored, there still remained several chiefs who would not submit, and it was eventually decided by the Government of the Cape Colony to hand over the administration to the Imperial Government. This was effected by Order in Council of 2nd February, 1884, which was proclaimed and brought into force by Proclamation No. 75A of 18th March, 1884. This proclamation defined the boundaries of the territory and restored it to the direct control of the Queen through Her Majesty's High Commissioner for South Africa.

## II.—GOVERNMENT.

The territory is now governed by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, the latter possessing legislative authority, which is exercised by proclamation promulgated in the official *Gazette*. Until 1927 the Resident Commissioner was assisted by a Deputy Resident Commissioner who undertook all the judicial work of the Resident Commissioner's Court in addition to a great deal of the native political work. This post is now combined with that of Government Secretary. The Resident Commissioner is also the Treasurer, and this portion of his duties is delegated to the Financial Secretary who prepares the Estimates and the Annual Accounts. Until 1931 the office of the High Commissioner was held by the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa, but with the close of the Earl of Athlone's period of office the two posts were separated.

For administrative purposes the country is divided into seven districts under Assistant Commissioners: Maseru, Leribe (including the sub-district of Butha Buthe), Teyateyaneng, Mafeteng, Mohales Hoek, Quthing and Qacha's Nek (with the sub-district of Mokhotlong). These districts are divided into wards presided over by the hereditary chiefs and those allied to the Moshesh family, who are responsible to the Paramount Chief in all matters relative to native law and custom.

By Proclamation No. 7 of 31st March, 1910, there was established a Basutoland Council in place of the National Pitso which was previously held once every year. The Council consists of 100 members, including the Paramount Chief as Chief Councillor, with the Resident Commissioner as President. The Resident Commissioner nominates 5 members, and the remaining 94 are nominated

by the Paramount Chief and confirmed in their appointments by the Resident Commissioner. The Council exists for the discussion of the domestic affairs of the territory.

### III.—POPULATION.

No census has been taken since 1921. The following figures indicate the racial distribution of the population at that time:—

<i>District.</i>	<i>Europeans.</i>	<i>Bantu.</i>	<i>Coloured other than Bantu.</i>
Leribe ...	260	107,794	211
Berea ...	132	56,674	136
Maseru ...	612	99,378	266
Mafeteng ...	262	67,279	221
Mohale's Hoek ...	159	60,568	281
Quthing ...	115	38,051	96
Qacha's Nek ...	63	66,193	30
 Totals ...	 1,603	 495,937	 1,241

Besides the population as enumerated above, 47,141 Basuto were stated to be absent at various labour centres outside the territory when the census was taken. The present population is estimated at 570,000.

The following is a comparative statement of the density of the population (other than Europeans) at the censuses of 1904, 1911, and 1921:—

	<i>1904.</i>	<i>1911.</i>	<i>1921.</i>
Number of persons per square mile ...	33.78	38.97	48.30
Number of acres per head of population ...	18.94	16.42	13.25
Number of occupied huts per square mile ...	8.42	10.86	16.99
Number of persons to each occupied hut ...	4.01	3.61	2.84

There is no compulsory registration of births, deaths, or marriages according to native custom. Marriages according to Christian rites numbered 776 during the year under review, as compared with 846 during 1933 and 944 during 1932.

### IV.—HEALTH.

A return of communicable diseases for the past three years is given below:—

		<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>
Influenza ...	...	1,485	676	969
Typhoid ...	...	258	265	607
Dysentery ...	...	135	90	73
Typhus ...	...	238	2,478	1,491
Whooping-cough ...	...	948	211	312
Measles ...	...	142	167	54
Smallpox ...	...	1	1	—
Scarlet fever ...	...	3	16	2
Pulmonary tuberculosis ...	...	390	318	254
Anthrax ...	...	3	4	7
 Totals ...	 ...	 3,603	 4,226	 3,769

The number of cases of typhus dropped from 2,478 in 1933 to 1,491, a decrease of 987. This disease was rife throughout the whole territory during the first six months of the year, but in the latter months deverminization and disinfection depots were started in the various camps and portable apparatus was procured to attack the disease in the outlying areas, and the outbreak was got under control.

Venereal disease has not increased, but treatment by means of injections is still not fully appreciated by the Basuto.

There were 64,988 attendances at the Government dispensaries, 1,307 more than in 1933. Of these, 43,051 were first attendances and 21,937 subsequent attendances.

The total number of in-patients treated at the hospitals was 3,117 including 77 remaining in at the end of 1933. This was 340 more than last year. There were 105 patients in the hospitals at the end of 1934. Of the patients treated during 1934 the number who died was 293, an increased mortality compared with the previous year when the mortality amongst 3,777 patients was 281. In 1934, there were 112 deaths from typhus fever out of a total of 376 cases treated, whereas in 1933 there were 86 deaths out of 307 cases. This would tend to prove that typhus, the disease with the highest mortality, has been virulent during 1934 with a death-rate of 30 per cent. of hospital treated cases as against 25 per cent. in 1933.

The following table gives details of the hospital and dispensary work in each district during 1934 :—

District.	In-Patients.	Out-Patients.	Subsequent Attendances.	Vaccinations.	Revenue.
					£ s. d.
Maseru	... 955	7,920	7,256	—	548 12 9
Leribe	... 640	7,021	3,546	—	429 4 6
Mafeteng	... 483	8,874	4,393	364	418 4 6
Mohale's Hoek	... 447	4,852	1,615	—	221 11 3
Quthing	... 254	5,689	2,181	—	223 16 0
Qacha's Nek	... 300	4,253	1,934	—	158 19 6
Teyateyaneng	... 38	4,442	1,012	—	169 11 0
Total	... 3,117	43,051	21,937	364	£2,169 19 6

### Leper Settlement.

The actual population of the Settlement on 31st December, 1934, was 728 as compared with 736 on 31st December, 1933, a decrease of 8. There were 36 fewer admissions, 2 less re-admissions, 6 more deaths, and 12 fewer discharges. As has been pointed out in previous reports, the result of the introduction of the inspectorate

system in 1929 was greatly to increase the population of the Settlement in a few years, and for about two years a large proportion of the patients found by the inspectors were in an advanced and hopeless stage of the disease. Since 1931, there has been a steady improvement in the character of the new cases found, and the number of patients admitted to the Asylum annually has fallen from 187 in 1929 to 102 in 1934.

In all the districts of Basutoland except the eastern one, Qacha's Nek, the situation is now very satisfactory. Very few certified lepers remain at large for an unreasonable length of time. The numbers being found by the inspectors are becoming smaller, and most of the cases are such that an untrained person would fail to recognize that the disease is present. Qacha's Nek continues to be the darkest spot, although even there the improvement has been considerable. Of 97 patients certified in Qacha's Nek between the beginning of 1932 and October, 1934, it was found that 18 either remained at their homes or had gone into concealment. The establishment of a village at Qacha's Nek in which patients with their families might be persuaded to go into voluntary segregation on the lines advocated almost universally by the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association is under consideration.

The following comparative table shows the number of admissions, etc. :—

	Admitted.		Re-admitted.		Died.		Deserted.		Discharged.	
	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.
Males ...	65	49	21	16	38	53	16	8	23	12
Females ...	73	53	12	15	38	29	10	7	24	23
Totals ...	138	102	33	31	76	82	26	15	47	35

A detailed Annual Report on Health is published separately.

#### V.—HOUSING.

Basutoland is a purely native territory. There are no factories or industrial undertakings, and the problem of the proper accommodation of workers has not arisen.

The Basuto live in villages under tribal authority and their huts are, on the whole, healthy, if primitive. These huts are generally built of sods or stone, with a mud floor and a thatched roof; and the average number of persons to each hut occupied is 2.84.

The small European population consists of civil servants, missionaries and traders, and is, as a rule, well housed in buildings of cut stone or brick.

**VI.—PRODUCTION.**

There are no fisheries; and no mining operations are carried out in Basutoland.

Production is dealt with under two heads, Agricultural and Animal Husbandry.

**Agriculture.**

No land in Basutoland is cultivated by Europeans with the exception of a few fields in the vicinity of mission stations, which are used for demonstration purposes; these are held under the same system of land tenure as those of the natives. Cultivation is, in the main, carried out by individual native agriculturists who are allotted land by the chiefs. Until the crop is reaped the land is under the sole management of the individual, after which it falls back to the community for grazing. Generally, three pieces of land are given out in this way to every married man—one each for wheat, maize and sorghum. It is estimated that approximately one-fifteenth of the country is under the plough.

The chief agricultural products of the territory are maize, sorghum and wheat. Peas, beans, barley, oats, pumpkins, potatoes, and other vegetables are also grown but not to any appreciable extent. Maize and sorghum form the staple diet of the people, and consequently only a very small percentage of these commodities is exported.

The agricultural season following on the abnormal drought of 1933 was a most difficult one. The spring planting season was short owing to the late advent of the rains, and a large number of people did not start planting their crops until late in November. Owing to the death of a large percentage of the ploughing oxen and to the remainder, which had survived the drought, being in such poor condition, the natives were forced, in many instances, to plant their maize and sorghum by hand with the use of the hoe. The Government introduced a scheme whereby needy natives could obtain 30 lb. of seed maize of the White Flint type from store-keepers on the understanding that they would return the same amount at harvest. Although some of this seed was undoubtedly used as food the results of the whole scheme were most successful and did great good throughout the territory. As good crops were reaped, there was no need for famine relief measures during the winter months of 1934. About 75 per cent. of the maize seed issued was returned to Government.

The season was one of the mildest ever experienced and the growth of the crops was not finally cut short by frost until June. This was a very large factor in the general success of the harvests of all crops. The rainfall during 1934 was also very good, though starting later than usual, and the average fall throughout the

territory was 39.20 inches. Due to this and to the great reduction in the numbers of live stock as a result of the 1933 drought, the grazing generally improved out of all knowledge.

### *Maize.*

It is estimated that some 100,000 acres of land were planted with maize and from this acreage 407,000 bags were reaped. Although a much smaller acreage than usual was planted, owing to favourable weather conditions and the late advent of the frost the yield per acre was above the average.

### *Sorghum.*

There was far less sorghum planted than usual owing to the difficulties of cultivation and of obtaining seed. Forty thousand acres were planted and some 203,000 bags were reaped.

### *Wheat.*

This cereal is becoming much more popular as a food amongst the Basuto and is the only comparatively safe crop that finds a ready sale which can be grown in the higher altitudes of the territory at 7,000 feet and over. The climatic conditions of Basutoland are peculiarly favourable to the growth of a "strong" wheat which is most useful for blending with other wheats when making flour. The policy of the Government is to introduce seed with the above characteristics so that in a few years the territory will be able to produce a grade of strong wheat suitable for blending with Union wheats which should find a ready market.

The wheat production per acre for 1934 showed an improvement over that for 1933. The crops in the lowlands were poor, but outstanding crops were reaped in the mountains and foot-hills. Forty-five thousand acres were sown with wheat from which approximately 153,000 bags were harvested. During the year 10,051 bags were imported, mostly for seed, and 90,000 bags were exported as against 56,000 in 1933.

The Rooi Klein Koring wheat seed imported in 1932 has not proved successful owing to rust, and its cultivation is being discontinued.

As a result of the poor harvest of 1933 there was a great scarcity of seed wheat throughout the territory and few natives were able to afford to purchase sufficient for their needs. A scheme was therefore approved whereby the Government subsidized the sale of seed to enable natives to purchase from traders at 10s. for 100 lb. of imported and 5s. for 100 lb. of local seed wheat. Some 8,000 bags were issued in this way, and from a perusal of the figures given above it will be seen that the result was most satisfactory.

*Peas and beans.*

These are, as a rule, grown with fair success by the Basuto. The former is one of the most productive crops in the higher altitudes, but the latter is only grown to any extent in the lowlands. Propaganda is being used to induce the natives to grow more leguminous crops both from a food point of view and as a useful crop to be grown in rotation with cereals.

The bean crop was exceptionally bad throughout the lowlands. More peas than usual were planted in the mountain and semi-mountain districts, and from some 15,000 acres approximately 50,000 bags were reaped—a large increase on previous years.

*Other Crops.*

*Barley* is grown mostly in the mountain districts as fodder, but many natives are now using the grain for bread-making. Barley is a most useful catch crop for the mountain districts, being one of the quickest and easiest to grow.

*Oats* are chiefly grown for forage; very little grain is marketed.

*Pumpkins* form quite an important item of the diet of the Basuto during the latter part of the summer and early winter, being grown among other crops and in gardens in the villages.

*Potatoes*.—This useful article of food is not grown to the extent it should be although, following the advice of the demonstrators and the example set by the Mission demonstration centres, the Basuto are beginning to plant many more potatoes than in the past. During the famine some wonderful crops of potatoes were seen in native gardens which were a great help to the growers.

*Tobacco*.—Tobacco of a coarse type is grown by many natives for their own consumption on plots near their huts. The growing of tobacco for sale is now undertaken to a limited extent.

## GENERAL.

During the year under review it is estimated that some 815,000 bags of grain were grown in Basutoland, 10,000 bags of wheat, 189,000 bags of maize and 78,000 bags of sorghum were imported early in the year to cover local shortages. In a normal year the Territory produces sufficient food to meet the needs of the people.

Propaganda is being undertaken by the Agricultural Department to induce the Basuto to start small vegetable gardens near their huts and to lead water to them from nearby streams where possible. During the last few years the number of gardens has increased tremendously.

Schools in many instances have been given vegetable seed by the Government and have started quite creditable small gardens.

The importance of gardening and the growing of vegetables cannot be overestimated in a thickly populated country like Basutoland, as this method of agriculture produces more weight per acre than any other and provides a greater variety of food.

*Agricultural Demonstration Work.*

There are at present 24 demonstrators employed in the Territory. Agricultural education has been continued at Roma, Lerotholi Technical School, Morija, Masite and Leloaleng.

The work undertaken by all demonstrators throughout the country during the period under review was most useful and credit is due to them for the way in which they helped to increase the general food supply of the country by supervising and assisting with the planting of the Government issue of 30 lbs. of seed maize to the poor and needy natives. All demonstration implements were put at the disposal of the nation during this period.

During the seasons of the year when not employed on actual agricultural demonstration operations, the demonstrators are employed on touring their districts lecturing on gardening, donga prevention, the proper methods of cultivating and planting maize, sorghum and wheat and the selection of seed of the right type.

*Agricultural Societies.*

Every endeavour is being made to foster and encourage the growth and formation of agricultural societies and associations throughout the Territory, with an appreciable amount of success. A few fairly strong societies are now in operation in different parts of Basutoland, especially at Leribe, Mohales Hoek and Masite. Progress is slow as it is difficult to get the Basuto to co-operate and constant help and talks are necessary to keep them together.

**SOIL EROSION.**

A very grave evil to both agriculture and animal husbandry which the agricultural department of Basutoland has to combat is the erosion of the soil. Many thousands of tons of the richest soil of Basutoland are estimated to be washed away annually by the torrential summer rains, and the steady yearly increase in erosion in the lowlands and the mountain areas has caused the Administration much concern.

One of the chief factors in the increase of erosion is the steady migration of the natives from the lowlands to the mountain areas, and the consequent change in the nature of the hinterland from a purely pastoral to a semi-pastoral, semi-agricultural aspect, necessitating as it does the ploughing of the mountain slopes by the natives. The Paramount Chief has now appointed men in the

various districts to watch this, and it is hoped that discrimination in the choice of sites for ploughing will greatly alleviate the denudation which exists to-day.

The natural recovery of the veld of the country has continued to be most marked owing to the good rainfall and the great decrease in the number of stock now owned by the Basuto.

During the year, operations on an extensive scale were started by the Agricultural Department to reclaim the Qoaling valley which was becoming badly eroded by dongas and sheet erosion, and which in the course of a few years would have been entirely denuded of pasture. Up-to-date methods of combating soil erosion by means of damming up the dongas and distributing the water over the whole surface of the ground by contour furrows have been undertaken, with excellent results for the first year. Much of the bare ground has become regrassed and the existing grass has recovered and thickened out, making beautiful pasture.

#### FORESTRY.

There are no indigenous trees of any commercial value in Basutoland, the only two varieties which attain to any size being the indigenous willow and the *cheche* which are chiefly used for fuel. There is no natural forest. Some sheltered kloofs and mountain slopes are still covered with the natural small bush, but this has been sadly depleted by overstocking and by cutting for fuel in the past. White poplar and weeping willow have been planted by the Basuto to a considerable extent and are most useful in the prevention of soil erosion. They are also used as fuel and as timber for hut-building.

The Basuto are encouraged to plant trees, and nurseries are maintained in all the Government camps; but, on the whole, the nation is very apathetic in this respect.

The great mortality which was taking place throughout the Territory among the exotic trees which had been planted has now ceased owing to the unhealthy ones having died and to the good rainfall in 1934 which has given a new lease of life to those remaining.

#### Animal Husbandry.

This department of production has, in the past, been the most important in the territory, the principal factors being sheep and goat breeding and the production of wool and mohair, and cattle raising. Horses have also played their part in the economic development of the territory. During the year the conditions for all domesticated animals have, on the whole, been very fair owing to the abundance of grazing as a result of the diminution in numbers, and to the favourable climatic conditions.

*Sheep and Goats.*—A campaign by the Veterinary Department against scab carried on over a period of nine years, during which 202 dipping tanks were erected, was brought to a successful end in 1932 when scab was practically eradicated. Since then the satisfactory state of affairs has been maintained by constant inspection and regular dipping. During the year under review 2,218,648 table inspections and 10,738,414 field examinations were made.

The drought of 1933 culminated in an abnormally wet summer and as a result internal parasites heavily attacked the young sheep and goats, causing serious losses. One of these parasites, the nodular worm, is a recent invader probably introduced by infected sheep from outside sources. These internal parasites are being dealt with by dosing but it is an expensive business and many of the flock owners cannot afford to purchase remedies or are apathetic.

A scheme for the purchase and issue of good breeding Merino rams has been approved. The Veterinary Department have castrated hundreds of crossbred rams and this with the introduction of new breeding stock should have a marked effect on the quality of Basutoland wool.

The country, with its excellent pasturage and climate, is capable of producing high grade wool and mohair provided progressive methods are employed. The market for mohair still lacks stability and consequently there seems to be little encouragement for the producer. It is therefore particularly desirable to encourage the production of good merino wool.

A census taken at the end of 1934 shows an increase of some 200,000 sheep and 13,000 goats making a total number of 1,673,800 sheep and 544,850 goats in the territory. As the result of the good prices obtaining for wool and mohair during 1933, all the stocks which had been held back year after year were disposed of, and the statistics show that only some 6,685,000 lb. were exported during 1934. This large reduction in the export of this commodity considerably reduced the spending power of the Basuto.

*Cattle.*—Very few slaughter cattle are produced in the territory but there is a good trade in draught oxen with the Union, the Basuto ox being much sought after, as it is small and hardy.

With the object of eliminating undesirable bulls and thereby improving the type of cattle produced, the Veterinary staff castrated many bulls during the year. The country is eminently favourable for cattle and there is practically no menace from disease although occasional cases of anthrax occur. No census of cattle has been taken since 1921 but the number of cattle at the end of 1933 was estimated at 400,000.

*Horses, mules and donkeys.*—It is estimated that there are 75,350 horses in the territory at the present time. Owing to the territory having been depleted of its best animals for remount purposes during the South African war the famous breed of sturdy,

hardy, Basuto ponies has deteriorated and efforts to improve matters by the provision of a stud of thoroughbred stallions have not been altogether successful, although they have left their mark. Government is now considering the introduction of Arab blood, but in addition it will be necessary to educate the horsemasters with regard to selection and the care of the young horses. These are often ridden when too young thus retarding their growth. The country is eminently suited for breeding horses but at present the supply is not equal to the local demand and horses are being imported from the Union.

During the year one of the thoroughbred stud horses died as the result of an accident, leaving one horse to do service. Forty-nine mares were served; of these 34 are owned by natives of the territory and 15 by Europeans. It is proposed in the near future to introduce Arab stallions from Nigeria in the hope that by this infusion of new blood the original sturdy built, sure-footed, hardy animal will be reproduced in our future Basuto pony.

*Mules.*—An attempt is to be made to breed mules by importing Catalonian jacks. Mules are of considerable economic importance to the territory not only for ploughing and transport purposes but as pack animals, for which purposes they are vastly superior to the horse. At present there are approximately 1,100 mules, most of them having been imported from the Union.

*Donkeys.*—It is estimated that there are approximately 15,000 donkeys in the territory to-day. The breeding of these animals is not encouraged owing to the damage they do to the pasture, and further importations are prohibited by legislation.

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## VII.—COMMERCE.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports and exports by general traders during the last three years:—

BASUTOLAND, 1934

Description.	1931		1932		1933		1934	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Merchandise ...	...	...	—	389,237	—	404,041	—	405,859
Live Stock :—	...	...	No.	—	No.	—	No.	—
Horses, Mules, etc.	...	...	12	70	16	67	6	18
Cattle	...	...	436	996	349	793	157	354
Sheep and Goats	...	...	344	144	838	275	24	21
Grain :—	...	...	Bags.	—	Bags.	—	Bags.	—
Wheat and Wheat Meal	...	...	4,917	7,529	3,894	6,386	10,381	14,770
Maize and Maize Meal	...	...	139,901	63,302	95,718	41,880	217,007	97,105
Sorghum	...	...	1,374	1,015	1,983	1,291	17,028	47,956
Other Produce	...	...	—	440	—	378	1,709	684
Total Imports	...	—	£462,733	—	£455,111	—	£611,110	—
Exports.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£566,767
Live Stock :—	...	...	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£
Horses, Mules, etc.	...	...	178	717	308	1,218	191	844
Cattle	...	...	8,337	27,616	5,668	15,947	17,173	53,574
Sheep and Goats	...	...	2,420	497	1,456	293	2,971	1,542
Grain :—	...	...	Bags.	—	Bags.	—	Bags.	—
Wheat and Wheat Meal	...	...	103,706	90,888	196,873	168,015	45,102	89,545
Maize and Maize Meal	...	...	295	168	1,908	765	71	1,675
Sorghum	...	...	10,247	6,821	6,500	3,461	107	1,048
Barley	...	...	—	22	97	38	1,561	54
Beans and Peas	...	...	4,119	2,214	3,845	1,805	91	146
Wool and Mohair :—	...	...	Ib.	—	Ib.	—	Ib.	273
Wool	...	...	9,325,140	98,304	11,832,391	105,435	196,146	5,093,858
Mohair	...	...	1,241,743	21,442	1,033,863	10,136	26,697	118,744
Hides and Skins :—	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	12,602
Skins	...	...	119,619	679	43,778	203	167,615	180,757
Hides	...	...	186,015	2,013	102,730	770	1,193,759	352,524
Miscellaneous	...	...	—	45	—	192	578	—
Total Exports	...	—	£251,426	—	£308,278	—	£330,157	£284,522

*Other Statistics.*

(1) Government imports ... ... ...	£62,550
	<i>Number.</i>
(2) Sheep and goats exported ... ... ...	12,046
(3) Sheep and goats imported ... ... ...	4,488
(4) Cattle exported ... ... ...	31,967
Cattle imported ... ... ...	7,887
	<i>lbs.</i>
(5) Wool exported by traders ...	5,093,858
Wool exported by hawkers and individuals ... ...	863,939
	<hr/>
Total wool exported ...	5,957,797
Mohair exported by traders ...	702,018
Mohair exported by hawkers and individuals ... ...	25,710
	<hr/>
Total mohair exported ...	727,728
	<hr/>
Total wool and mohair ...	6,685,525
	<hr/>

All exports are made to the Union of South Africa, and imports are as a general rule made through the same channel. The past few years have been characterized by the low prices obtaining for wool and mohair, the staple products of the territory, on the value of which the main purchasing power of the native depends. An improvement was shown towards the end of the year, when the ruling price for the spring clip was 6d. per lb. Until normal times prevail again there is little prospect of further development of trade with Great Britain. The principal articles of United Kingdom manufacture for which there exists definite possibilities of further development in trade are blankets, native trade goods, and agricultural implements (including steam or motor driven machinery). The blanket factory, started some years ago in Harrismith, in the Orange Free State, takes an increasingly large portion of the blanket trade which was formerly given to manufacturers in the United Kingdom.

It is unfortunate that British motor-cars continue to be unable to compete successfully with United States makes in this territory. Out of a total of 426 private cars and taxis registered in Basutoland during 1934, 388 were American and 35 of British make. Of the new cars introduced into Basutoland during the year, 86 were American and 19 were British. The British commercial vehicle has not made the progress hoped for, and of a total of 144 commercial vehicles registered in 1934 only 10 were of British make, the balance being American.

### VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

There are no factories or industrial undertakings in the territory, and there is only one mile of railway, which is owned and operated by the South African Railways Administration.

Salaries and wages earned by Europeans vary from £200 to £850 per annum in the case of Government Servants and from £120 to £500 per annum in the case of employees of trading concerns.

Native wages vary from £24 to £204 per annum in the case of Government employees; and from £15 to £48 per annum in the case of store boys, etc., employed by traders.

The average cost of living for single natives is estimated at £1 *per mensem*, and for married natives £3 *per mensem*. The cost of living of Europeans varies considerably and is in a great measure dependent on the social or official position of the person concerned.

### IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education in Basutoland is mainly in the hands of three Missions, the Paris Evangelical Mission Society, the Roman Catholic Mission, and the English Church Mission, who receive grants-in-aid from the Government. These mission schools are scattered over the country according to the density of the population, and there are very few children who are not within reach of a school.

The educational system of Basutoland is intended primarily to serve the interests of the vast majority of the pupils, many of whom leave school after attending for three or four years only. To this end the education in the lower classes is almost entirely in the vernacular so that the child becomes literate in his own language and is not taken out of his environment. The country is unfortunately not well suited to the teaching of indigenous arts and crafts owing to the lack of material, but wherever possible sewing is encouraged amongst the girls, and gardening or other manual work amongst the boys.

There are 553 aided elementary schools, teaching mainly through the vernacular, although English is started in the upper classes. In addition to these there are 217 unaided primary schools where the teaching is similar to that given in the aided schools. Primary intermediate instruction is given in 40 schools, of which three are Government schools, managed by committees, while the rest are under Mission control. Finally there are nine institutions which give specialized training, e.g., academic, normal, industrial or agricultural. The total roll in Government and Government-aided schools during 1934 was 60,563, and in the unaided registered schools was 11,201.

Apart from the three intermediate schools, the only other Government school is the Lerotholi Technical School at Maseru which is under its own Director.

The estimated expenditure from the Native Education Fund for 1934-35 was £41,800.

No fees are charged in elementary or intermediate schools nor is attendance compulsory. Home duties and herding interfere with school work and regular attendance, but on the whole Basuto children show wonderful keenness in attending school. A written examination for Standard VI is open to pupils from all parts of the country. Six bursaries are awarded each year, so that children of exceptional ability can continue their education at one of the institutions. University education is provided at the South African Native College at Fort Hare in the Union of South Africa to which the Administration contributes £300 per annum besides providing an annual bursary for a promising Mosuto student. Thus it is possible for a child to proceed from his village school to the South African Native College.

The three Missions which are concerned with educational work do a great deal to promote social welfare. Every station is a centre of light and civilization and, with the various branches radiating from it, helps to bring all parts of the country within reach of missionary influence.

Recreation is encouraged in every school but owing to the scattered nature of the population and the domestic work required of the children it is difficult to arrange regular competitions. At certain Government Stations and Missions in the lowlands, however, sports meetings have been held and have aroused much enthusiasm. At all the Government Stations sports clubs have been formed, football, tennis, and cricket being the popular games.

Pathfinder and Wayfarer bodies have been started in several centres with, as far as it is possible to say in so short a time, every prospect of success.

At most mission centres annual singing competitions are held and are very popular with students, teachers, and the general public alike.

A detailed Annual Report on education is published separately.

*European Education.*—There are several small schools in the territory, managed by local committees and supported by the Government; these provide elementary education for the children at District Headquarters. For education beyond the elementary stage children are sent to schools in the Union. The Government provides annually one bursary (for children under thirteen years of age) of £25 for two years; and for some time past now, through the generosity of a trading firm, another bursary of £50 per annum for two years (also for children under thirteen years) has been instituted.

## X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

### Railways.

The territory is linked with the railway system of the Union of South Africa by a short branch line from Maseru to Marseilles on the Bloemfontein-Natal main line. One mile of this line is in Basutoland. The South African Railway runs near the boundaries of the territory and goods are transported by road to the nearest railway station across the border.

### Roads and Bridle Paths.

The greater part of Basutoland is exceptionally mountainous and in this area all transport is effected by the use of pack animals. A few of the main bridle paths are maintained by the Government.

On the western side of Basutoland where there is a strip of agricultural country stretching from north to south, a fairly good road system has been developed. The main roads traverse the whole of this area with branches leading west to the principal points of exit. In nearly all cases the roads are gravelled and carry motor and ox-waggon traffic in all weather. There are, however, a number of unbridged rivers and streams which during flood periods often delay travelling for some hours.

From the main roads a number of feeder roads lead towards the interior. By-roads to trading centres and missions connect with these feeder roads, penetrating still further into the interior, but although several roads now cross the first range of mountains none has yet reached the second range. Feeder roads are maintained by the Government but are not of a high standard. During the year under review a few additional culverts have been constructed on them, and as funds are available further improvements will be carried out.

The by-roads are in many instances unsuitable for any type of traffic except ox-waggons. They are maintained by traders and others to whose station they lead, assisted by annual Government grants.

On the eastern side of Basutoland in the Qacha's Nek district a short system of roads similar to that described above exists, and the standard reached is much the same as that obtaining on the western side of the territory.

Following a long period of drought, heavy rain fell in November and December, 1933, and during the first four months of 1934. The January rainfall for many districts exceeded eleven inches and as this included several storms of great severity serious damage was done to the roads. Their weakest feature proved to be the drifts which in most cases were protected by dry stone walls constructed many years ago. A considerable number of these crossings were totally destroyed while many others were badly damaged.

The principal feature of the work carried out during the year has in consequence been the construction wherever possible of substantial stone crossings set in cement mortar.

From November, 1933, to the end of April, 1934, as a famine relief measure a considerable number of natives were engaged on road work and were of great value in enabling the roads to be kept open during the heavy rains.

Other important improvements were carried out with the assistance of Famine Relief workers during 1934 as follows:—The ferry over the Orange River at Seaka was removed to a new site about two miles upstream where the conditions are more favourable than at the original site. An important road deviation eliminating excessive grades at Bolahla Hill in the Qacha's Nek district was made and a concrete causeway with under-flow pipes was constructed over the Little Caledon River near Thaba Bosiu.

The funds allocated during the last three years for the maintenance of roads, bridges and ferries, of which 98 per cent. is used for roads, are given below:—

	£					
1932	...	...	...	...	...	13,500
1933	...	...	...	...	...	14,000
1934	...	...	...	...	...	16,760

The following is a classification of the class and mileage of roads in the territory:—

Gravel—320 miles main road and 62 miles feeder road.

Earth—40 miles main road, and 70 miles feeder road.

## **XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.**

There are no agricultural or co-operative banks within the territory; but the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, has a branch office at Maseru.

A change in connexion with currency in Basutoland was effected during 1933 by Proclamation No. 2 of 1933, which made notes of the South African Reserve Bank legal tender for all purposes. The issue by the Standard Bank of gold coin was suspended as from 28th December, 1932; and as a result of the Reserve Bank having been relieved of its obligation to redeem its notes in gold and the consequent increase in the price of gold, the Administration, in order to protect the natives of the territory, arranged to buy gold coin at the bank rates of exchange at all district offices.

The weights and measures in common use in the territory are the British Imperial.

## XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Owing to the continued financial stringency the activities of the Public Works Department were again curtailed during 1934.

The main work done by the Department during the year was the maintenance of Government buildings and water schemes throughout the territory. These have all been kept in as good repair as the funds available allowed. This is additional to the road work dealt with in Chapter X.

At the Lerotholi Technical School, Maseru, a good stone building for use as a sick room has been erected entirely by the pupils. The building is a great credit to the school.

## XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE.

### Justice.

The laws in force in Basutoland include those of the Cape of Good Hope up to 18th March, 1884, except where repealed or altered by Proclamation of the High Commissioner, who is empowered to make by proclamation such laws as may be necessary for the peace, order, and good government of the territory.

The Basutoland Courts of Law consist of:—

(a) *The Resident Commissioner's Court*, which constitutes the Supreme Court of Basutoland, and from which an appeal lies to the Privy Council. Under Proclamation No. 10 of 1928, as amended, the constitution of the Resident Commissioner's Court was altered, and provision made for the appointment of a judicial commissioner. The Court is now constituted by the Resident Commissioner or, when deputed by him thereto, the Deputy Resident Commissioner or the Judicial Commissioner sitting alone or together; and there may be associated with the Court not more than two officers of the Administration, appointed by the Resident Commissioner for the purpose by notice in the *Gazette*. The Resident Commissioner when present and, in his absence, the Judicial Commissioner is President of the Court, and the judgment of the Court is the judgment pronounced or approved by the President.

The power conferred on the Resident Commissioner to review and correct the proceedings of Courts or officers may be exercised also by the Judicial Commissioner, and any decision recorded or action taken by the Judicial Commissioner in the course of such review or correction is of the same force and effect as if it had been recorded or taken by the Resident Commissioner. During 1934, Sir Cecil Fforde was appointed as Judicial Commissioner for Basutoland.

(b) *Courts of Assistant Commissioners*, who are empowered to impose sentences not exceeding two years' imprisonment with hard labour or fines not exceeding £50, with jurisdiction in civil cases up to £500. These Courts have no jurisdiction to try, as Courts of the first instance, any person charged with treason, murder, attempt to murder, culpable homicide, rape, attempt to commit rape, or sedition.

These Courts are situated in each of the seven districts and in the sub-district of Butha Buthe. Police Officers have been given jurisdiction in the Courts of Assistant Commissioners to try minor offences, with power to impose sentences not exceeding six months' imprisonment with hard labour and fines not exceeding £10. A detached Court is also held in the sub-district of Mokhotlong, presided over by a Police Officer exercising minor jurisdiction.

(c) *Chiefs' Courts*.—Under Proclamation No. 2B of 1884 the Paramount Chief and other native chiefs of Basutoland were authorised to continue to exercise jurisdiction according to Native law and custom in civil and criminal cases within such limits as may be defined by any rules established by the authority of the Resident Commissioner, subject to a proviso that no suit, action or proceeding whatsoever to which any European shall be party, either as plaintiff or complainant, or as defendant, shall be adjudicated upon by any such chief, save by the consent of all parties concerned. An appeal lies from the decision of any chief to the Court of the Assistant Commissioner of the district within which such chief exercises jurisdiction.

The following table shows the number of convictions for various crimes and offences during the last five years :—

<i>Nature of Crime.</i>	<i>1930.</i>	<i>1931.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>
<b>In Magisterial Courts—</b>					
Offences against the person ...	219	190	351	95	147
Offences against property ...	282	299	373	558	594
Offences against liquor laws ...	47	41	20	6	12
Other crimes ... ... ...	1,968	2,406	2,729	1,778	1,327
<b>In Resident Commissioner's Court—</b>					
Murder ... ... ...	10	11	10	6	11
Culpable homicide ... ... ...	23	14	62	68	145
Attempted murder ... ... ...	—	3	5	4	3
Rape ... ... ... ...	2	9	6	5	1
Other offences against the person ...	6	9	1	6	7
Offences against property with violence to the person.	52	50	214	94	56
Other offences against property ...	31	17	33	45	62
Other crimes ... ... ...	—	1	1	3	2

### Police.

*Constitution and Command*.—The Basutoland Mounted Police is maintained under Proclamation No. 12 of 1921. The Force is

under the control of the Resident Commissioner of Basutoland, who is the Commandant, with a Staff Officer who is resident in Maseru.

After being closed down for three years the police training depot was re-opened in May. Seventy-one men were put through the usual training; 54 of these were recruits, some enrolled in the past year and who had never had any training, and recently joined men. Seventeen men were sent in from the various detachments for a refresher course. There being no European drill instructor available, the depot work was carried out by the native sergeant-major and native sergeant-instructor under the supervision of the Staff Officer.

The Finger Print branch of the Police department has again been greatly handicapped through the Officer in Charge being seconded for other duties. Valuable work has, however, been performed in supplying the Courts and the Union Government with previous criminal history of accused persons whose finger impressions have been submitted for identification. No field work, however, was able to be undertaken. During the year, 1,714 impressions were received for search, being an increase of 164 compared with the previous year. The Bureau has in addition undertaken for record purposes the search of finger impression of all deportees and native candidates for employment in other departments of the Service.

*Establishment.*—The establishment of the Force on 31st December, 1934, was as follows:—

<i>Europeans.</i>			<i>Native Police.</i>		
Staff Officer ...	...	1	Sergeant-Major	...	1
Inspectors ...	...	5	Sergeants	...	14
Sub-Inspectors	...	6	Corporals	...	15
Warrant Officer	...	1	Privates	...	260
		—	Saddlers	...	2
Total ...	...	13			
		—	Total	...	292
		—			—

Of the European establishment, two Inspectors were acting as Assistant Commissioners for nine and six months respectively during the year; one Sub-Inspector was seconded for the whole period as clerk to the Assistant Commissioner, Mohales Hoek; and one as the Basutoland Government Representative in Johannesburg. The Chief Constable was employed as district Police Officer with the rank of Acting Sub-Inspector.

*Distribution and Strength.*—Mounted detachments of the Force are stationed at Maseru and in the various districts of the territory, under the command of European officers of the establishment who are responsible for the general police routine being carried out within their districts and for the efficiency of their respective

detachments. The following table shows the distribution of the strength as at 31st December, 1934:—

Station.	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Men.
Butha Buthe	... 1	—	—	3	25
Leribe	... 1	—	—	5	26
Teyateyaneng	... 1	—	—	2	19
Maseru	... 2	—	—	3	38
Depot	... 1	1	—	2	1
Mafeteng	... 1	—	—	4	26
Mohales Hoek	... 2	—	—	2	27
Quthing	... 1	—	—	3	37
Qacha's Nek	... 1	—	—	4	44
Mokhotlong	... 1	—	—	2	17
	—	—	—	—	—
Total	... 12	1	30	260	—
	—	—	—	—	—

The conduct and health of the police have been uniformly good throughout the year. There was only one dismissal during the year, and three discharges on medical grounds, seven deaths, six retirements and two discharges on account of unsuitability.

*Crime.*—During the year, 971 deportees were accepted from the Union after their claims to Basutoland birth had been established. This is an increase of 115 persons as compared with last year, and in most cases their absence from the territory had been upwards of fifteen years and their records were bad. This influx of criminals into the territory has already had a marked effect on the increase in crimes of storebreaking and theft.

During the year, 9,923 patrols were sent out, and the mileage covered was 200,800. This shows an increase of 1,944 patrols in the corresponding figures for the previous year, which may be accounted for by the fact that more men were employed on additional extraneous duties, and night patrols in the camps were considerably strengthened.

During 1934 2,810 cases were reported and dealt with by the police (18 cases awaiting trial at the end of the previous year are included). They were disposed of as follows:—1,806 cases were brought before the Assistant Commissioners' Courts, 101 were handed to the Native Courts, 125 were under investigation and 53 awaiting trial at the 31st December, 1934, and 725 cases were thrown out for want of evidence.

Apart from the ordinary police routine, members of the Force were called upon to perform extraneous duties in assisting in the collection of hut tax and of wool export duty, in providing prison guards, clerical assistance in various district offices, and services in the Medical and Veterinary Departments.

### Prisons.

There are gaols at the headquarters of each of the seven districts into which the territory is divided and in the sub-districts of Butha Buthe and Mokhotlong.

*Buildings.*—All gaol buildings are of stone with iron roofs and cement floors ; the inmates are supplied with bed-boards on which to sleep. The majority of cells are built to contain on the average eight to ten prisoners, but there are usually one or two smaller ones for violent or dangerous inmates, or for occasional European convicts. Attached to each prison is an exercise yard and cement baths with water laid on. The cook-house is in the yard, and a daily scale of ration as laid down by statute is provided. As no special accommodation exists in the district gaols for female or European prisoners, they are invariably transferred to Maseru.

*Health.*—The health of the prisoners during 1934 has, on the whole, been good, the daily average on the sick list being 32. Fourteen deaths and one execution were recorded during the year. All prisoners are medically examined on admission, and the Medical Officers make regular visits to the gaols, apart from the weekly inspection when they accompany the district administrative officer in charge. Prisoners reporting sick are taken to the Government dispensary, and if necessary are admitted to hospital where they are put into the ordinary public wards and treated on similar lines to other patients.

*Discipline.*—During 1934 there have not been so many breaches of prison discipline and escapes of prisoners as there were in 1933, the numbers for the last three years being 19, 34 and 16 respectively ; and on the whole the conduct of the prisoners has been good. Until 1929 the large majority of convicts were stock thieves, persons committed for public violence in connexion with land disputes and a large percentage of persons convicted for offences against the revenue laws. For the most part they were not the habitual criminal type, and gaol discipline was therefore more or less easy to maintain. Unfortunately, since then, there has been an influx of the more criminal type owing to the deportation of bad characters from the Union, and their influence has already made itself felt in the gaols throughout the territory to the detriment of discipline.

*Labour.*—During the year under review the policy commenced in 1931 of utilizing convicts to a greater extent on road construction and maintenance in the vicinity of the various camps has been maintained. But, as a general rule, where possible they are trained to become useful members of society on release, by instruction in such trades as masonry, carpentry, building and other kinds of manual labour.

*Sentences.*—The majority of offenders are given the option of a fine or imprisonment with hard labour. Provision has been made

under Proclamation No. 55 of 1921 for the punishment of offenders in certain cases under which the Court may in its discretion—

(a) postpone for a period not exceeding six months the passing of sentence, and release the offender on one or more conditions; or

(b) pass sentence but order the operation of the sentence to be suspended for a period not exceeding three years on such conditions as the Court may specify in the order; or

(c) pass sentence of a fine or, in default of payment, imprisonment, but suspend the issue of a warrant for committing the offender to a gaol in default of payment until the expiry of such period not exceeding twelve months as the Court may fix for payment, in instalments or otherwise, of the amount of the fine or until default has been made.

Suspended sentences are invariably awarded in cases of default of payment of tax and similar offences against the revenue laws.

Good conduct remission up to one-fourth of the sentence is allowed on all sentences of imprisonment for six months or more.

*Statistics.*—During the year under review, 3,004 persons passed through the various gaols in the territory, and of these 1,977 were committed to penal imprisonment. The corresponding figures for 1933 were 3,210 and 2,044 respectively.

*Juvenile Offenders.*—It has been the practice for several years to transfer all juvenile prisoners of from 15 to 20 years of age, whose sentences were over three months, to serve their sentences at the Peka gaol in order to prevent contact as far as possible with adult offenders. When the European officer was removed from Peka during 1933, however, the post was practically closed down and all juveniles were transferred to Leribe where they are kept segregated from adult prisoners so far as possible. The daily average number of juveniles in prison during 1934 was 46.

#### XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The following is the more important legislation issued during 1934 by proclamation in the *Gazette* :—

(1) No. 16.—Consolidating and amending the rules and regulations concerning the granting of pensions and of superannuation and other allowances to persons employed in the Basutoland Government Service.

(2) No. 19.—Amending the law relating to customs in Basutoland.

(3) No. 22.—Further amending Proclamation No. 16 of 1907 relating to Stamp Duties and Fees on documents by means of stamps in Basutoland.

(4) No. 28.—Entitled the Basutoland Medical, Dental and Pharmacy (Further Amendment) Proclamation, 1934.

(5) No. 30.—Amending further the Customs Tariff and Excise Duties (Amendment) Proclamation, 1925, of Basutoland as amended.

(6) No. 33.—Amending the law relating to the introduction into or sale or disposal in Basutoland of firearms, cartridges, gunpowder or other explosives.

(7) No. 55.—Further amending Proclamation No. 16 of 1907 relating to stamp duties and fees on documents payable by means of stamps in Basutoland.

(8) No. 64.—Entitled the Evidence (United Kingdom, Foreign, Dominion and Colonial Documents) (Basutoland) Proclamation, 1934.

## XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

### Revenue and Expenditure.

The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure for the past five financial years :—

#### REVENUE.

Head.	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	£	£	£	£	£
Native Tax ... ... ...	136,237	125,665	116,783	121,795	90,017
Customs and Excise ... ... ...	95,564	77,810	80,842	86,161	90,040
Posts and Telegraphs ... ... ...	9,377	8,883	9,964	9,172	12,906
Licences ... ... ...	9,141	8,068	7,821	7,855	8,466
Fees of Court or Office ... ... ...	1,083	810	1,042	810	773
Judicial Fines ... ... ...	2,039	1,445	976	783	424
Income Tax ... ... ...	10,732	5,929	3,957	4,040	4,115
Poll Tax ... ... ...	—	—	—	—	1,265
Fees for Service Rendered ... ... ...	1,387	1,105	1,165	1,020	1,023
Interest ... ... ...	5,101	4,033	3,997	2,473	1,963
Wool Export Duty ... ... ...	32,187	25,436	19,265	678	8,107
Miscellaneous ... ... ...	8,943	8,654	8,040	22,094	12,155
Education Levy ... ... ...	14,885	13,963	13,017	13,853	10,340
Civil Servants, Salary Deductions	—	—	—	4,676	4,550
 Totals ... ... ...	 £326,676	 £281,801	 £266,869	 £275,410	 £246,144

#### EXPENDITURE.

Head.	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	£	£	£	£	£
Resident Commissioner ... ...	12,724	12,783	12,789	13,280	13,163
District Administration ... ...	14,926	15,333	15,121	15,596	16,157
Police ... ... ...	38,678	37,600	35,455	33,908	33,386
Administration of Justice ... ...	12,087	13,306	13,255	10,683	13,923
Posts and Telegraphs ... ...	13,494	12,004	11,027	14,065	10,949
Public Works Department ... ...	5,276	5,322	5,761	5,166	5,308
Public Works Extraordinary ... ...	3,597	5,168	345	39	493
Public Works Recurrent ... ...	30,521	29,774	20,516	17,949	20,645
Medical ... ... ...	26,832	28,202	25,394	24,507	25,712
Education ... ... ...	57,105	53,235	49,734	51,587	39,352
Lerotholi Technical School ... ...	6,674	5,772	5,541	5,195	5,515
 Agriculture—					
Veterinary ... ... ...	37,104	39,140	23,630	12,799	12,598
Agricultural ... ... ...	5,911	6,849	5,751	7,184	7,351
Allowances to Chiefs ... ...	14,260	13,754	11,628	11,472	11,145
National Council ... ...	1,777	1,634	1,613	1,786	736
Leper Settlement ... ...	20,077	21,501	20,317	19,820	19,671
Pensions ... ... ...	14,291	12,726	11,242	11,760	14,562
Miscellaneous ... ... ...	8,468	7,225	6,758	6,243	40,910
Capital Expenditure ... ...	10,060	1,090	4,312	585	538
 Totals ... ... ...	 £333,862	 £322,418	 £280,189	 £263,624	 £292,114

**Debt.**

The Basutoland Administration has no Public Debt, but its liabilities in connexion with the "Guardian's Fund" and the "Native Education Fund" were at 31st March, 1934, £11,171 and £4,021 respectively.

**Assets and Liabilities.**

The following is a statement of the assets and liabilities at 31st March, 1934:—

	Assets.			Liabilities.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
On Deposit with the Crown Agents, London ... ...	6,500	0	0	Reserved Surplus (Fixed in terms of High Commissioner's telegram dated 15th March, 1929) ... ...	70,000	0 0
Balances in the hands of Sub-Accountants ...	12,563	16	8	Crown Agents, London, Current Account ... ...	16	12 2
Advances recoverable Basutoland Education Fund ...	32,460	19	5	Guardian's Fixed Deposit ... ...	11,171	12 0
Bloemfontein Board of Executors and Trust Company, Ltd. ... ...	4,021	9	4	Sub-Accountants' Suspense ... ...	4,202	9 4
On Loan to Swaziland Administration ...	1,106	0	11	Stores Imprest ...	13,485	19 11
Stores Suspense ...	8,230	11	0	Wool and Mohair Fund ... ...	2,296	0 4
				Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd.	34,684	3 8
				South African Railways and Harbours Deposits ... ...	2,262	4 8
					95	17 9
	101,882	17	4			
Balance of Liabilities in excess of Assets	36,332	2	6			
	£138,214	19	10		£138,214	19 10

**Description of Main Heads of Taxation.**

*Native Tax.*—The collection under this head for the year ended 31st March, 1934, was £90,017. Fuller details as regards the method of collection, etc., are given on page 31.

*Customs and Excise.*—Under the Customs Agreement entered into with the Union of South Africa in 1910, the Basutoland Administration receives annually 0.88575 per cent. of the total Customs revenue of the Union, less payments to Northern and Southern Rhodesia and South-West Africa. The amount received for the twelve months ended 31st March, 1934, was £88,375.

In addition to the above, a duty is levied on importations of Union manufactured spirits and beer into Basutoland, and the amount received in this connexion for the above period was £1,666, making

the total Customs revenue for the territory, £90,041. The rates of duty on spirits and beer are governed by Part III of the Schedule to Proclamation No. 64 of 1921.

*Licences.*—Trades and businesses are subject to annual licences in terms of the Schedule to Proclamation No. 28 of 1928, which consolidated and amended the laws relating to the carrying on of business in Basutoland. A duty at the rate of  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. is charged upon the purchase consideration in the case of the transfer of a General Trader's Licence. Labour Agents' and Motor Vehicle Registration Licences are governed by Proclamations Nos. 27 of 1907, and 7 of 1926, respectively. Assistant Commissioners are responsible for the collection of all licence fees in their districts.

The following table gives the chief classes of licences and the amount collected in respect of each for the past two years:—

			1933.	1934.
			£	£
General Traders	...	...	4,775	4,638
Hawkers	...	...	349	558
Labour Agents	...	...	294	307
Commercial Travellers	...	...	479	500
Labour Runners	...	...	51	40
Miscellaneous	...	...	709	951
Motor Registration	...	...	1,148	1,397
Motor Drivers	...	...	30	40
Transfer Fees	...	...	20	35
<hr/>			<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	...	...	£7,855	£,8466
<hr/>			<hr/>	<hr/>

*Income Tax.*—The collection of income tax is governed by the Basutoland Income Tax Proclamation No. 52 of 1920, as amended. The general provisions of the principal Proclamation apply each year to the determination of the taxable amount on which the tax is to be levied and the collection of the amount payable in respect of that taxable amount, but the actual rates to be levied are fixed by Proclamation each year.

The taxes imposed for the year 1933 were: (i) Normal Tax, (ii) Super Tax; and the rates were fixed as follows:—

(i) Normal Tax:—

(a) In the case of companies, for each pound of the taxable amount, two shillings and sixpence.

(b) In the case of persons other than companies, for each pound of the taxable amount, one shilling and as many two-thousandths of a penny as there are pounds in that amount, subject to a maximum rate of two shillings in every pound.

## (ii) Super Tax :—

(a) When the amount subject to super tax does not exceed twenty-four thousand pounds, for each pound of such amount, one shilling and as many five-hundredths of a penny as there are pounds in that amount.

(b) When the amount subject to super tax exceeds twenty-four thousand pounds, for each pound of such amount, five shillings.

The amount collected for the income-tax year ended 30th June, 1933, was as follows :—

							£
Arrear Tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	140
Current Tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,975
							—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,115
							—

The following table shows the sources from which taxable incomes were derived and the amount of tax paid from each source, and also compares the collection with the previous year :—

Source.	1932-33	1933-34	+ or -
	£	£	£
General traders	736	837	+ 101
Civil Servants	1,477	1,557	+ 80
Employed persons	525	565	+ 40
Others	436	560	+ 123
Non-residents	617	596	- 21
	—	—	—
Totals	£3,791	£4,115	+ £323
	—	—	—

The number of incomes for current tax and the total amounts of taxable incomes in the various categories were :—

Number.	Category.	Taxable Income.	
		£	£
53	500 and under		22,743
44	501 to 750		27,565
30	751 to 1,000		26,233
17	1,001 to 1,500		21,549
5	1,501 to 2,000		9,121
8	2,001 and over		22,417
		—	—
157		£129,628	—
		—	—

*Wool Export Duty.*—The imposition and the collection of the duty on wool and mohair exported from the territory are governed by the Wool and Mohair Export Duty Proclamation No. 14 of 1923,

as amended. This duty was originally imposed to help to defray the expenses of the campaign against scab in sheep and goats, which was at that time rife throughout Basutoland.

The duty was suspended as from 1st April, 1932, and re-imposed as from the 15th March, 1933, at the rate of 2d. for every  $12\frac{1}{2}$  lb. weight. The total receipts for the year amounted to £8,107.

*Education Levy.*—In accordance with Proclamation No. 13 of 1927, every adult native male domiciled in Basutoland has to pay a levy of three shillings per annum, and the total collected each year is credited to a special fund known as the "Basutoland Native Education Fund", and is devoted solely to purposes of native education. For purposes of convenience this levy is collected in conjunction with the tax, and both are embodied in one receipt which is superscribed "Native Tax £1 5s. ; Education Levy 3s."

### Customs Tariff.

In accordance with the Customs Agreement entered into with the Union Government in 1910, Basutoland maintains a Customs tariff similar to that which exists in the Union of South Africa.

### Excise and Stamp Duties.

Stamp duties are imposed in terms of Proclamation No. 16 of 1907, as amended, and are mostly chargeable in respect of the following instruments, acts, etc., arbitration and awards, bills of exchange, bonds, courts of law, acts and deeds of donations, leases, transfers, and in respect of duties performed by the Master of Court.

### Native Tax.

This tax is imposed by the Basutoland Native Tax Proclamation, 1911. Every adult male native domiciled in Basutoland is liable for the payment of a tax at the rate of twenty-five shillings per annum and, in addition, if such native has more than one wife according to native custom, a further sum of twenty-five shillings for every such additional wife. No native, however, is liable to pay in respect of himself and his wives more than three pounds fifteen shillings in any one year. A native inhabitant of the Union who resides in Basutoland for twelve months becomes liable to taxation in respect of that year, unless he is able to prove payment of tax in the country of his permanent residence.

Assistant Commissioners are empowered to exempt from the payment of tax, for any one year or more, any native who is incapacitated by extreme old age, personal infirmity, or other causes from earning a livelihood.

The Assistant Commissioners are in charge of the collection of tax in their districts, which duty they carry out through the chiefs and headmen who are nominally responsible to them for the collection in their respective wards. Paid native collectors operate in

each district under the supervision of the Assistant Commissioner, and in conjunction with the chiefs to whose wards they are appointed. To encourage the chiefs to interest themselves in this duty they are paid annual gratuities based on a percentage of the yearly collection in their respective wards. Facilities also exist, and are largely used by both individuals and labour recruiting agencies for the payment of tax at the Government offices situated in each of the camps and at the more important ports of exit. Members of the Basutoland Mounted Police are invariably employed towards the end of each financial year to patrol the districts, accompanied by chiefs' messengers, to give a stimulus to the collection and to bring in defaulters.

An officer of the Administration is now stationed in Johannesburg, with a staff of five native clerks, for the purpose of collecting arrear and current tax from the natives of the High Commission Territories working on the gold mines along the reef. Upwards of 30,000 Basuto are always employed on the mines, and at the time the arrangement commenced, many natives had been away from Basutoland for four or five years.

This office has now been in operation since April, 1932, and has become increasingly successful. During 1933 the designation of the Officer in Charge was changed to "Basutoland Government Representative", and besides the collection of tax he has taken over many duties in connexion with the Basuto that were formerly done by the Union Native Affairs Department.

### Poll Tax.

By Proclamation No. 22 of 5th May, 1933, a poll tax of £2 per annum was imposed on all adult males in Basutoland who are not liable for Native Tax. This is collected in two half-yearly instalments due on 1st January and 1st July. The revenue derived from this source during the year amounted to £1,265.

### Posts and Telegraphs.

The new Basutoland issue of postage and revenue stamps came on sale on 1st December, 1933. There are eleven denominations ranged in the following order, the first ten being postage and revenue stamps:—½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and for revenue purposes only £1. The respective colours are, green, red, purple, blue, grey, light brown, orange, dark brown, blue-purple, olive and black. One design only is used, which contains a pleasing vignette of His Majesty the King, placed above a scene depicting the Maluti mountains and the Orange River, while in the foreground is a representation of a crocodile—the emblem of the ruling house of Moshesh.

**XVI.—LABOUR.**

The gold mines play an increasingly large part in the economic position of the territory, by employing annually large numbers of Basuto, and it is estimated that with upwards of 35,000 Basuto on the mines, over one million pounds is annually paid out to natives from this territory in wages. Many of them remit money through the Native Deposit and Remittance Agency to their families in Basutoland, and a big majority of them defer a portion of their monthly wage in order that they may collect it on their return home.

During 1933, £96,932 was paid out in remittances and £59,250 in deferred pay, the corresponding figures for 1932 being £37,814 and £50,165.

The following table gives the number of passes issued during the past two years and indicates the purpose for which the native left the territory :—

			1933.	1934.
<b>A. Labour: Mines</b>				
Gold	...	...	25,731	22,994
Coal	...	...	72	156
Diamonds	...	...	—	220
			—	—
Total Mines	...	...	25,803	23,370
Agriculture	...	...	15,237	6,700
Miscellaneous	...	...	10,816	8,372
			—	—
Total Labour	...	...	51,856	38,442
<b>B. Visiting</b>	...	...	57,651	38,097
			—	—
Totals	...	...	109,507	76,539
			—	—

**APPENDIX.****PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO BASUTOLAND.**

The Basutos, by Sir Godfrey Lagden, K.C.M.G., 2 vols.—Hutchinson.

Report on the Financial and Economic Position of Basutoland (Cmd. 4907)  
His Majesty's Stationery Office      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...      3s. 6d.



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# Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

## MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)

## MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 11d.).  
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5s. (5s. 9d.).

## IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).  
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4s. (4s. 4d.).  
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3d. (3½d.).

## COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).  
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

## KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).  
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1s. 6d. (1s. 7d.).

## TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.).

East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

## BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.).

## SWAZILAND.

Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.).

## MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

## SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.).

## MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

## WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1s. (1s. 1d.).

Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4s. 6d. (4s. 10d.).

## BRITISH GUIANA.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1s. (1s. 2d.).

## THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2s. (2s. 2d.).

## PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3s. (3s. 3d.).

Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2s. (2s. 3d.).

*All prices are net. Those in brackets include postage.*

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